

## Galapagacarus schatzi gen. et sp. n. (Acari: Oribatei)

By

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**Abstract.** A new genus, *Galapagacarus* gen. n. (family Hermannidae) and a new species, *G. schatzi* sp. n. are described from the Galapagos Islands. The new subfamily Galapagacarinae subfam. n. is also proposed.

Mr. SCHATZ (Austria) has sent us for study a valuable oribatid material collected in the Galapagos Islands. The material included some specimens of Hermannioidea showing partly primitive, partly very special characteristics. On the basis of the features it represents a new genus and species whose description is given hereunder.

### *Galapagacarus* gen. n.

Family Hermannidae. Nine pairs of genital setae in 6+3 position. Two pairs of aggenital setae on the exterior margin of genital plates. Epimeral region elongated to the aggenital region. Fourteen pairs of clavate notogastral setae. A broad preanal plate present.

Type-species: *Galapagacarus schatzi* sp. n.

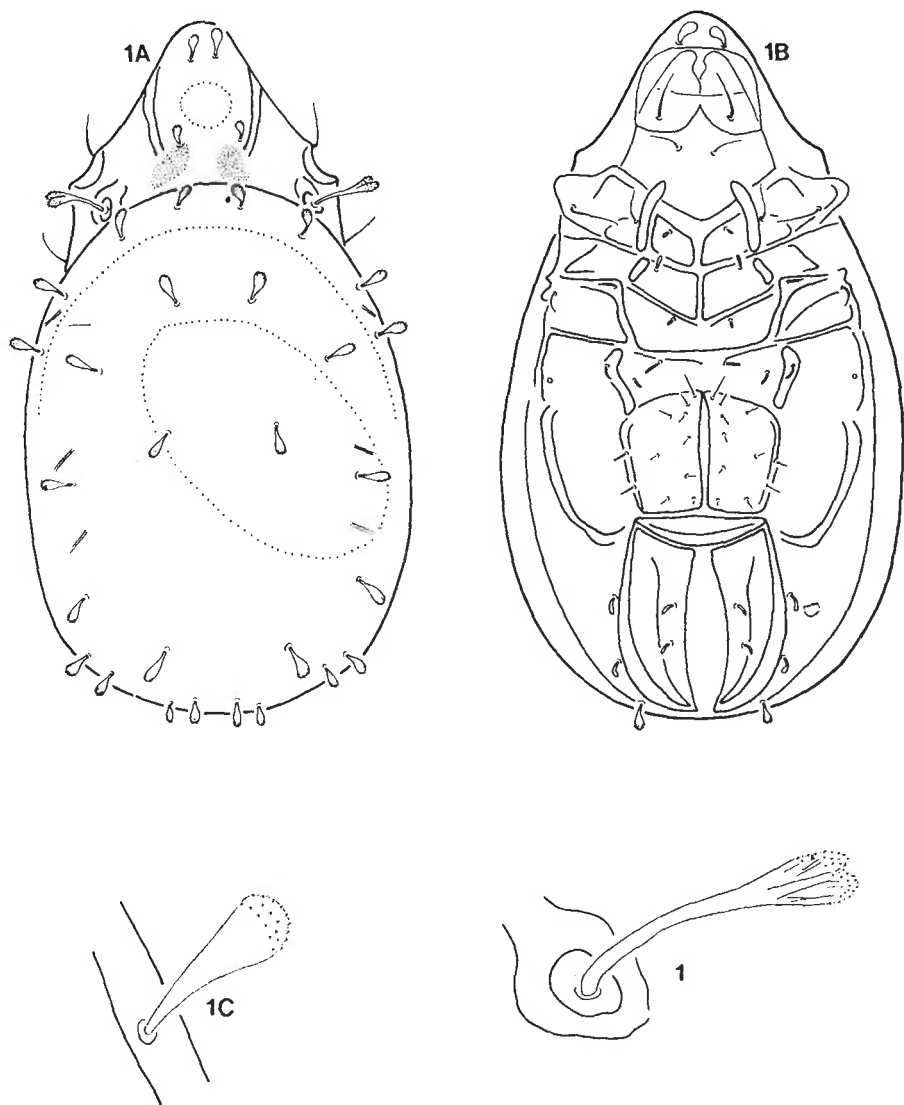
### *Galapagacarus schatzi* sp. n.

(Figs. 1 A–F)

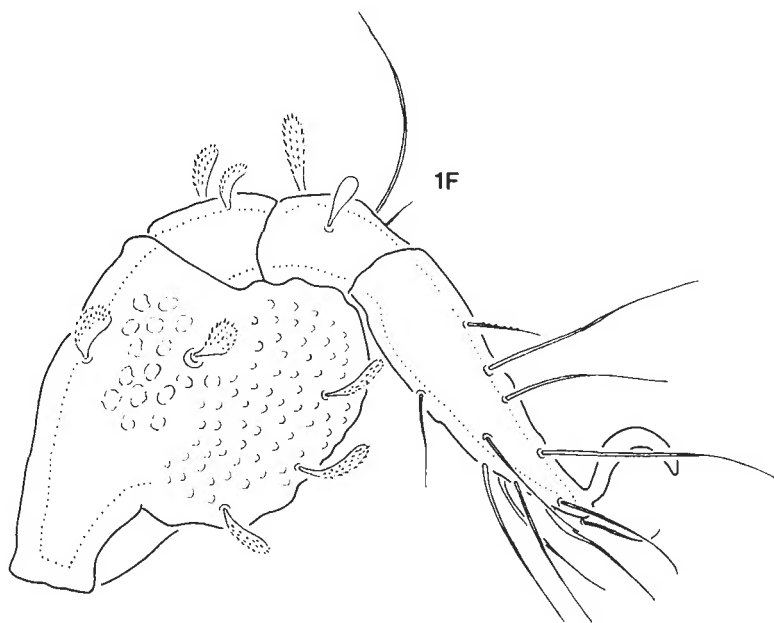
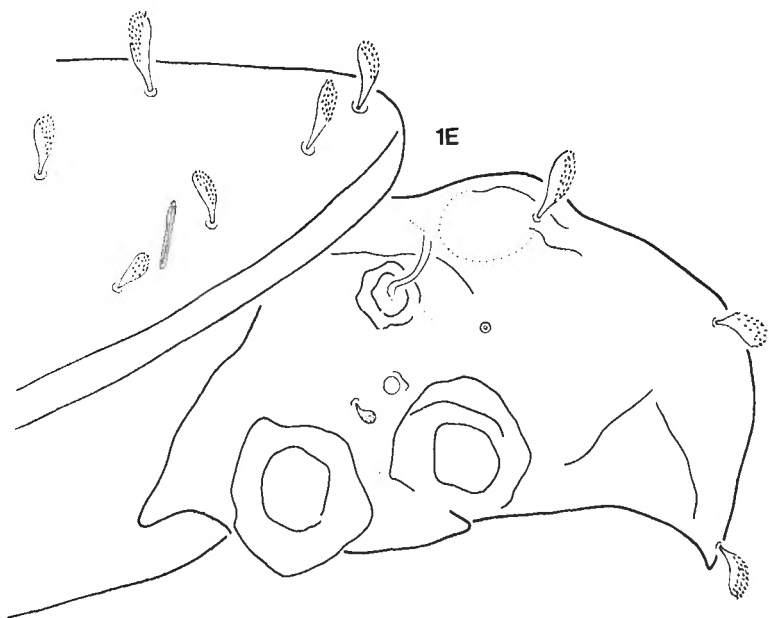
Length: 541–607  $\mu\text{m}$ ; width: 279–328  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Prodorsum: Sensillus short with dilated, fusiform and bipartite head; apically aciculate. Interlamellar, lamellar and rostral setae short, fusiform, clavate, sparsely aciculate; rostral setae originating ventrally, therefore visible only from the ventral side. There is one dark, oblique spot each in the inner part of prodorsum behind interlamellar setae. There is a light, circular lenticulus at the middle of prodorsum between interlamellar and lamellar setae. On the lateral part of prodorsum small, fusiform exostigmatal setae at the height of bothridium

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Figs. 1 A–D. *Galapagacarus schatzi* gen. n. et sp. n. A: dorsal; B: ventral; C: notogastral seta; D: sensillus.



Figs. 1 E–F. *Galapagacarus schatzi* gen. n. et sp. n. E: lateral view of prodorsum: F: leg I, axial

and near to this a small, circular area porosa present. Farther ahead, at the height of interlamellar setae each a point might present the insertion of the anterior exobothridial seta.

Legs monodactyle: setation of leg 1 as seen in fig. 1.

Notogaster: 14 pairs of short, clavate apically sparsely aciculated notogastral setae; setae  $f_1$  and  $ps_3$  probably absent. There is one egg inside of the notogaster.

Ventral side: Epimeral setal formula: 3-1-3-4. Epimeres divided transversally by oblique chitinous lats: the laths of epimeres 2 outside of setae a 2, laths of epimeres 3 over setae b 3, laths of epimeres 4 over setae c 4.

Genital plates very large. Nine pairs of short, setiform genital setae in two rows: 6+3. Preanal plate broad. Anal plates each with two short, fusiform anal setae. Out of anal setae there is a longitudinal line each. 3 pairs of fusiform adanal setae.

Remarks: On the basis of above combination of features the new genus also represents a new subfamily: *Galapagacarinae* subfam. n. which may be characterized by the features expounded in the generic diagnosis.